

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CONCORD NEW HAMPSHIRE



Philip N. Guyol, *Director*
Charlotte D. Conover, *Librarian*
Gladys H. Webster, *Curator*

May 31, 1956

J. E. Fields, M. D.,
108 Scott St.,
Joliet, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Fields:

In our Museum, there is a small collection of paper money, including some New Hampshire examples of the Colonial and Revolutionary Period. Currency, here, has never been listed in detail and so we are unable to give to you the specific information required for your Manuscripts article.

We are sorry that we cannot be more helpful.

Wishing you the best of success in your research,

Sincerely yours,

Gladys H. Webster

GHW/c

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY

Concord

October 29, 1958

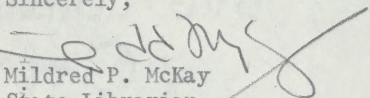
Dr. J.E. Fields
108 Scott Street
Joliet, Illinois

Dear Dr. Fields:

I understand that the State Treasurer, State House, Concord, may have such a collection as you are interested in--colonial paper money issued by New Hampshire during the Colonial and Revolutionary Period.

I know nothing about what the New Hampshire Historical Society, Park Street, Concord, may have.

Sincerely,


(Mrs.) Mildred P. McKay
State Librarian.

MPM/REW

TRI-STATE COLLECTORS' EXHIBITION, INC.

COINS • STAMPS • CURIOS • BUTTONS

POST OFFICE BOX 391
CONCORD, N.H. 03302

Nov. 21, 1964

Mr. Eric Newman
Box 14030, Saint Louis, Mo. 63178

Dear Mr. Newman,

Not the statute
I was sorry to read of your loss by theft of part of your collection. It is a shame that our hobby has to be plagued by such pests. I hope your material is recovered promptly without damage.

Send bulletins
Ken Bressett wrote me some time ago about giving some assistance on a book on Colonial Currency, which I agreed to do. Ben Douglas was going to send along the New Hampshire section to see what I might be able to add to it, but the last word from him was that you were working on it and had all the answers. When I saw Ken at the NENA meeting he thought you might like any help I could give you. I do have access to some original records here in Concord and also have a fair collection of N. H. Colonials myself. I have been writing a series of articles on N.H. Colonial notes for our N.H. Numismatic Assn. bulletins but I don't have complete information either. Can we get together for mutual exchange of information?

My last bulletin covered the Apr. 3, 1755 issue. Wayte Raymond listed a 1756 issue but I believe this was an error due to the 1755 issue having the 1756 date on them as well. Am I correct? Perhaps there were two issues but I have seen only these with both dates.

sterling bills
I would like to write up the 1760-62 issues for my next bulletin. However, I find no information on the Mar. 1, 1760 issue listed by Wayte Raymond. Neither do I have information on the Jan. 1, 1761 issue listed by Wayte Raymond. The Sept. 1964 Numismatic P. 1208 has a picture of a 10 shilling note dated May. 1, 1761 payable by Dec. 25, 1765. N.H. Historical Society has a 1 shilling note not too good condition which appears to be dated Jan. 1, 1762 and payable Dec. 25, 1766. Can you give me any further information on notes of this period for N.H. If so I would appreciate it at your earliest convenience.

I have \$4 + \$6
Now as to how I may help you. I have a record of denominations authorized and number of each to be issued of several issues, plus number to mature in each year. I have \$3 and \$5 notes of the July 3, 1776 issue. Do you know of other specimens of these? They are not in N.H. Historical, Mass. Historical, or Am. Antiquarian, Worcester.

I note several errors and omissions in Hooper's article, in Numismatist. I have an uncut sheet of the 1780 issue. Do you know of another? Do you have any

November 25, 1964

Mr. Wayne S. Rich
Box 391
Concord, New Hampshire 03302

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for your nice letter of November 21, 1964. Ken told me about you, and I am glad he has brought us together. It is a pleasure to know of your enthusiasm for the numismatics of your native State and hope we can be mutually beneficial.

First, I would like for you to send to me copies of all of the items you have written on New Hampshire Colonial Paper Money.

It is not clear to me, from your letter, whether you have read and examined the sources of Charles J. Bullock's "Monetary History of the United States" which contains a large section on New Hampshire.

From your questions it seems as though you may not have checked the original laws relating to paper money nor the Colonial Papers of New Hampshire which contains a substantial amount of information.

To answer your question about the April 3, 1755 and June 1, 1756 issues, I can assure you they are quite different and the reengraved date of the 1756 issue merely uses some of the same plates used for the 1755 issue. Xerox illustrations are enclosed.

The 1760 and 1761 issues are type set and are known as Sterling Bills, one issue being for 15,000 pounds and the other being for 20,000 pounds. I enclose a Xerox of a 1760 issue and you are aware of a picture of a 1761. I suggest that you examine the statutes in detail.

-2-

Mr. Wayne S. Rich

November 25, 1964

As to the July 3, 1776 issue, I have a \$4 and \$6 in my collection.

As to the denominations authorized, number issued, and maturity of the notes, my data seems reasonably complete from 1775 on but not prior.

I have a question for you: Where are the original plates from which the reprints were made for the many New Hampshire notes?

As soon as you have a chance to study the original New Hampshire Laws and published New Hampshire papers, I think you will be able to clear up many of the problems.

We can compare data in due course but, by all means, let's both work on the records first.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

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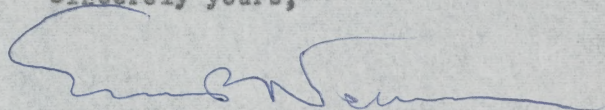
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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

Dec 5 1964

The N. H. assembly voted in 1709 to issue 3000P. in bills of credit, prefferably in Massachussetts bills if they could be borrowed from that colony. However, Statement by Governor on Aug. 1, 1710 refers to 3000P. already impressed indicating that N. H. had to print their own bills. He agreed to approve reissue of 1000P and printing of 1000P. more. However, assembly desired more and Dec. 2, 1710 an issue of 2500P was voted. Another 2000P. was voted Oct. 1711, 500P. Oct. 1712, and 1200P. May 1714. Redeemed bills were also reissued 1000P. May 1711, 1000P Oct. 1711, 1000P. Oct. 1712, 500P. Apr. 1715, and 1500P May 1716. These bills were known as "cyphered" or "red figured bills" (from red script overprint "AR", Anna Regina). Denominations are unknown, but a counterfeit 15 pence note was discussed Nov. 28, 1721, and bills burned in Apr. and May 1720 included odd nine pence which would have been possible with a 15 pence note, but not with the denominations issued in 1717. Therefore we may assume one value was 15d. May 12, 1714 assembly voted to loan 1500P. bills of Mass., R.I., and Conn. which had been recieved to persons on land security who agreed to repay within a year with N.H. bills. In 1716 230P more was loaned in same manner. In 1732 this loan was still not paid.

The 15,000P. voted in May 1717 was to be loaned on double land security, and ## paid in 11 payments of 10% to cover both principle and interest. (real interest of about 2%). If delay in payment land to be sold after 3 months notice. (Still unpaid much later) The small plate totalled 32 shillings which divides evenly into 2800P, 5384P., 2000P which were amounts of some issues. The large plate totalled 9.75 pounds which doesn't work out as nicely, either alone or in combination with the small plate.

The 25sh. note at N.H. Historical Soc' has a design on the back which is similar to a monogram but it has bilateral symetry. Possibly it is based on GR monogram with mirror image overlapping, or it may be just a trick "cypher" in May 1722

The 5384P. for replacement of old bills printed before 1716 was authorized at the same time as the 12800P issue, and these were to be redeemed 1076P, 16sh? each year 1726, 5, 6, 7, 8, while the 2800P issue was to be redeemed in 1729 and 1730. Oct. 25, 1722 it was ordered that the 5384P ordered May 7 be brought into this house by committee that signed same, in order to be put in hands of trustees to be appointed. Therefore, it appears that the 5384P. may have been printed first with 1714 date added. Then the 1717, ~~added for printing the 2800P.~~ and used again for 2000P. issue of Oct. 1722. and 1722 dates were

The 1724 date was also added for the 2000P. of Dec. 10, 1724. Then the 1725 date for 2000P. The 500P. of Jan. 1725/6 for replacing worn bills issued since 1715 could have been printed at the same time as both bills recieved final approval Jan. 1725/6. (Since these new notes were the same type as the noted to be replaced by them it may not have been deemed necessary to distinguish them, as other notes reissued were not distinguishable.)

Dec. The 1726, issue of 2000 P. included 200P. of the 500P. issued for exchange of wrn bills plus 242P, 9sh., 9d "being blank bills overplus of what was leately printed". plus 557P., 10sh., 3d. to be paid in 1737, and 1000P. to be paid in 1738. The 2000P. for 1727, 700P for 1729, and 1300P for sept. 1, 1730 were other issues from these plates. On the 15sh. note a fish is headed toward top of crown in coat of arms. The 30sh. has a stag at lower rt of signature space. Tops of all 4 notes were at center of plate. The 15sh. is right of 30sh. when these are held right side up. The 25sh. note has a 2-headed eagle at right of signature space.

The 5sh. 1734 merchants bill is news to me. The 12d, 2s, 7s, and 10s. seem fairly common in Mass. His. Soc. AM. Anti. Soc., N.H. Hist. etc. These four would make a plate totalling 1 pound, so I would say "seeing is believing" re a 5s. note of this issue. Of course it could have been a plate by itself, single or block of 4 5S. notes.

Mass Hist
V. 30
in inventory
The Apr/ 1, 1737 issue (6500P) and 3000P were to be half from lg plate and half from sm. plate. 500P. reserve may have been same of all one plate. 5000 seems right for impressions from small plate, but 455 of lg plate would be 5005P. It appears doubtful if governor approved the 900P. for Feb. 1739/40 or 2000P mentioned by Bullock for Aug. 1740. or (2700P) to be struck from lg plate for Cuban expdion. See Province Papers Vol. V, P. 72, 73.) Gov. definitely vetoed printing 1280P with the 4720P of Apr. 1742. Later he approved 300P July 2 and 980P Sept. 24 to make 6000P. limit set by England. 1743
1742 400P. 1743 1000P. 1744 1000P. 1745 1000P. 1746 1000P. 1747 1000P. 1748 1000P. 1749 1000P. 1750 1000P. 1751 1000P. 1752 1000P. 1753 1000P. 1754 1000P. 1755 1000P. 1756 1000P. 1757 1000P. 1758 1000P. 1759 1000P. 1760 1000P. 1761 1000P. 1762 1000P. 1763 1000P. 1764 1000P. 1765 1000P. 1766 1000P. 1767 1000P. 1768 1000P. 1769 1000P. 1770 1000P. 1771 1000P. 1772 1000P. 1773 1000P. 1774 1000P. 1775 1000P. 1776 1000P. 1777 1000P. 1778 1000P. 1779 1000P. 1780 1000P. 1781 1000P. 1782 1000P. 1783 1000P. 1784 1000P. 1785 1000P. 1786 1000P. 1787 1000P. 1788 1000P. 1789 1000P. 1790 1000P. 1791 1000P. 1792 1000P. 1793 1000P. 1794 1000P. 1795 1000P. 1796 1000P. 1797 1000P. 1798 1000P. 1799 1000P. 1800 1000P. 1801 1000P. 1802 1000P. 1803 1000P. 1804 1000P. 1805 1000P. 1806 1000P. 1807 1000P. 1808 1000P. 1809 1000P. 1810 1000P. 1811 1000P. 1812 1000P. 1813 1000P. 1814 1000P. 1815 1000P. 1816 1000P. 1817 1000P. 1818 1000P. 1819 1000P. 1820 1000P. 1821 1000P. 1822 1000P. 1823 1000P. 1824 1000P. 1825 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1759-63 issues: 17,000P. was amount first authorized, Apr. 10, 1759 (VI,712) However, on Mar. 20, 1761 only 13,000 of this had been issued. ~~Probably~~ The 8000P authorized *printed* Nov. 1, 1759 is part of the 13,000. 5000P *printed before Apr. 10, 1759 with committee for 5000 P previous to then account.* 1

The 15,000P authorized May 15, 1760 was issued in 2 parts, 8000 dated Mar. 1, 1760 and 7000P dated Jan. 1, 1761 (VII, P. 38, very definite) 3

Mar. 20, 1761 mention is made of ~~###~~ only 13,000P of the 17,000 P. authorized in 1759 being issued, and voted to add 1000P to make 5000P available at that time. *Not approved by Gov*

The 20,000 P. authorized Apr. 21, 1761 was probably dated ⁵ May 1, 1761 in part, and part Jan. 1, 1762

1869 ✓ The 20,000 authorized June 25, 1762 was partly or wholly dated Jan. 1, 1763 since on Feb. 3, 1763 reference was made to 10,000P on hand dated Jan. 1, 1763. The other half which had been authorized for exchange of Louisburg & Canada bills may have been dated Jan. 1, 1762 or Jan. 1, 1763 or any date in between.

Nov. 3, 1775 redemption dates 4000P 1779 & 1782; 6000P 1789 & 1781.

Mar. 5, 1778 40,000P. voted, (half in 5P, half 10P) sim to 1777 issue but redemption date ~~###~~ ¹⁷⁸⁻ 1777 issue redemption 1781. Were quickly counterfeited. VIII, 588. ¹⁷⁸⁻ VIII, 779

Box 391, Concord, N. H.

Dec. 27, 1964

Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, 5, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman,

Thanks very much for your helpful letter of Nov. 25 with Xerox prints enclosed. I am sorry to be so slow in answering, but have been tied up with other work which did not permit me much time for my hobby.

I feel somewhat embarrassed that some material I have written in my Nonagon series is in error. However, I will try to find copies for you. I haven't attempted to include too much detail as I suspect a small percentage of the NHNA members are interested, but have tried to make it possible for anyone to identify the Colonial notes if they should happen to see them. Some time ago I spent quite a bit of time looking up information in the old records but apparently I didn't find all the records.

I have seen the plate for the reverses of 1742-43 issue 40, 20, 10, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ shilling notes at the N. H. Historical Society. I have inquired about the other plates but have been unable to locate them so far. However, they may be there or in the Archives building. I don't think this would include any before 1737 however, as the Historical Society did not have a print of the earlier plate until recently.

Your note of Mar. 1, 1760 agrees with date in Wayne Raymond, but it now appears to me that his Jan. 1, 1761 is wrong, and there were three issues of this type including the May 1, 1761 as shown in Sept. Numismatist, and Jan. 1, 1762 which is date of the one shilling note at N. H. Hist. Soc. I presume there was a fourth denomination in the plate, and probably all 4 denominations were included in each issue with only the dates being changed. Do you know of any other notes in these years? If so do they bear out my guess that same plate was used for all 3 issues? Since there were 6 values in the 1876 issues of similar size and format perhaps the plate contained 6 different notes. If so what were the others besides the 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 10 shilling values? 5 shilling would seem a good guess for one. Possibly $7\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, sh, or a 6d might be others.

January 18, 1965

American Antiquarian Society
185 Salisbury Avenue
Worcester 9, Mass.

Attention: Mr.M.A.McCorison

Gentlemen:

I am making very substantial progress in my historical catalog of the issues of the Colonial Currency of America and would like, very much, to borrow your New Hampshire one shilling note dated May 20, 1717 with redating up to 1727. I have to study some technical matters on it.

I will send it back within a few days after receiving it and, for your convenience, I am enclosing a plastic envelope to protect it. I hope you can accommodate me.

In your inventory of New Hampshire you list a two shilling note of 1742 redated 1743. I believe this is a two shilling 6 pence note and would appreciate verification.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb



AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

Worcester 9, Massachusetts



MARCUS A. MCCORISON, *Librarian*

25 January 1965

Dear Mr. Newman:

We are sending you the 1717 (1727) one shilling New Hampshire note. Will you please return it to us as soon as possible.

^{N.H.}
You are correct; the 1742 (1743) note is two shillings, 6 pence.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

M.g

Mr. Eric Newman
Box 14020, St. Louis, Mo. 63178

Dear Mr. Newman,

Thanks for your letter with outline of your N. H. currency notes. I have checked out most of your notes and discovered a few additions and corrections:

1709: 3000P. approved Dec. 5, 1709 was only issue prior to Dec. 2, 1710 (2500P) Gov. letter Aug. 1, 1710 refers to 3000P already impressed, and offered to approve (P440) repetition of 1000P and new impressions of 1000P. The 500P. voted in Feb. was to use that part of bills already struck to send agent to England, but doubt if this (P.420) received Govs. approval. In Oct. 1710 there was a vote to issue 2500P and a vote to raise 1200P on taxes but neither was finalized. Gov. called special session with result 2500P voted to include 1200 P. previously voted. ProV. Papers III, 460. May 12, 1714 voted to loan out 1500P. in bills collected including Mass., R.I., and Conn notes to persons who will repay within a year in N.H. bills. Another 250P was let out in same way on land security in 1716, and part was still not collected many years later. Other issues you listed check out O.K. Denominations probably included 15 pence since a counterfeit 15d note was discussed Nov. 28, 1721, and totals of bills burned in Apr. and May 1720 included odd 9 pence which would be impossible with 1717 values. I wonder if it is definitely known that the "cyphered" notes had the AR overprint, or may it have been the design used on the 25s. note of 1717 which would be called cyphered.

1717. The loan was based on 11 payments of 10% to cover both principal and interest, which would figure true interest of less than 2%. This was on double land security with land to be sold after 3 months notice if delay in payment. (still unpaid much later) Hooper listed 4s. instead of 4s, 6d. I don't know which is right. The 4s, 6d gives a total of 32s for the small plate which divides nicely into various amounts issued. However, the large plate at 9.75 P. doesn't work out as well, alone or with the small plate. The 15s. note had a fish headed toward the top of crown in coat of arms. The 30s had a stag at lower rt of signature space. Tops of all 4 notes were toward center of plate. The 15s is right of 30s when these are right side up. The 25s has a 2-headed eagle at right of signature space, and the 1 shilling (AM. ANT. Soc.) had a board. The other two had a bear and a camel (mentioned in receipt of Geo. Jaffrey, Sept. 24, 1743, p.682).

I find the explanation of various issues and dates on this series puzzling too, but doubt if the 500P ordered Jan. 1726 were anticipated as early as 1722. Therefore I suggest:

May 20, 1717 - 15,000P issued with no sub-date.
May 9, 1722 - 5384P. issued with sub-date 1714, ### (for redeeming cyphered bills)¹
May 9, 1722 - 2800 P. issued with sub-dates 1717 and 1722 added.
Oct. 27, 1722 - 2000P issued same as last.
Dec. 19, 1724 * 2000P issued with sub-date 1724 added,
Jan. 1725/6 - 2500 issued with sub-date 1725 added²
Dec. 1726 - 1557P 10s, 3d issued with sub-date 1726 added³
May 1727 - 2000P issued with 1727 sub-date added.
Dec. 1729 - 700P issued with 1729 sub-date added⁴
Sept. 1730 - 1300P issued same as last (may have been printed at same time) as 2000P was a normal printing it seemed)

#1. The 5384P for replacement of cyphered bills was originated before the 2800P and was to be repaid 1076P, 16s each year 1724, 5, 6, 7, & 8. The 2800P was to be repaid in 1729 & 1730. Both were approved May 9, 1722. Oct. 25, 1722 it was ordered that the 5384P voted May 9 be brought into this house by committee that signed same, to be put in hands of trustees appointed.

2. The 2000P voted Dec. 31, 1725 received final approval Jan. 7, 1725/6 along with 500P for repaiding worn notes issued after 1716. The 500P could have been distinguished by using 1725 date on these and adding 1726 date for the 2000, but doubt if this was done.

3. Dec. 1726 issue include 290P of 500 voted for exchange of worn bills and 242P, 9sh, 9d of blank bills over plus of what was lately printed. P443, IV 557 II 517 II

4. This 700P. appears to have been notes reemitted, not new issue. Other 1076P, 16s also

The 13,000P. issue with 2000P from small plate would not come out even for lg plate, and neither would the 55,000 balance of the 60,000P issue. It is the large plate of 1737-40 issue obverse plate (20,40,60, and 100sh) that is in N. H. Hist. Soc. (not the reverse plate of next issue) It is possible that the plate redated Aug. 7, 1740 was not used thus due to Gov. 8s vetoes and fact that counterfeiters were arrested in Boston with a plate like this issue as reported by Gov. late in 1738. Also inflation soon made "new tenor" bills desirable. 12,500 ~~reissued~~ 1753

30,000P
Apr. 3, 1755 issue: 10s has fox, 15s squirrel on 4 legs, 30s stag, 3P. wings of bird.

Act of Sept. 1755 authorized 10,000P., (not 15,000). VI, 425

5,750 P. would be 1000 sheets from lg plate. VI 516

30,000P Apr. 15, 1756 date June 1,

VI 569-71

from lg. Plate

The Feb. 25, 1757 issue was 20,000P (not 25,000P) and from blank sheets already printed in the Province Box. 20,500P 1758 issue used same plates, still with June 1, 1756 date. VI 666

Aug. 24, 1775 issue: 3P note seems by far most common. N.H. Hist. Soc. has 10s in poor condition, which I believe is only one seen compared to probably 10 of the 3P. The 8000P would be made up by 1333 each of 5s, 15s, and 3P, with 1334 each 10s and 30s. However, the prevalence of the 3P may be due to more being printed or to less wear on the large value which might be compared to a \$50 or \$100 bill today. The 30s and 40s seem more common today in the Nov. 3, 1775 issue, with lower values usually in bad condition.

July 3, 1776 \$5 : Pro bo no pub li co

(Will try to get picture for you one of these days)

li ber ty & pro per ty

Probably same on Jan. 26, 1776 \$5 note.

Apr. 29, 1780. Perhaps "usually" punch cancelled is more appropriate than "often".

Full sheet exists hole cancelled. Arrangement:

obverse

Reverse

\$5	\$1
\$7	\$2
\$8	\$3
\$20	\$4

\$5	\$7	\$8	\$20
\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4

4

I am enclosing 8 prints of notes in N.H. Historical society including obverse and reverse of the 25s 1729 note. These cost \$4 each. I also got a picture of the 1762 note and the full sheet of 1729 reprints. The Zerox print of your ~~##~~ 2S, 6d note is in one picture along with my Santa Claus broken bank note. Extra prints are \$2 each. Therefore, I think it would be fair for you to pay half the cost of total cost with two prints of each, which would be \$24 total or \$12 for half. I expect I'll use parts of them in the Nonagon.

I'm also sending a couple of Zerox prints you may be interested in. You may keep "An Exact Table --" but I would like the July 5, 1766 exchange notes sheet returned. I'm also sending some additional notes which I made on my research.

Sincerely, *Wayne S. Rich* Wayne S. Rich

(Photos sent parcel post)

February 1, 1965

Mr. Wm.H. Distin
Henry Ford Museum
Dearborn, Michigan

Dear Bill:

I have an easy request for you this time.

There are in your collection some reprints of the full plates of the New Hampshire Colonial issue of May 20, 1717. There are two of 4 denominations each and one which is a back plate. I would like to have a description of the insignia on each denomination which you can write on the enclosed sheet which already has three of them listed.

I also would like to know whether the monogram on the back plate is AR (Anna Regina) or GR (Georgius Rex).

I am enclosing an example for comparison.

I sincerely appreciate your helpfulness and am making excellent progress on the book.

Sincerely yours,

Eric P. Newman
P.O.Box 14020
St.Louis, Missouri 63178

EPN/atb



AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

Worcester 9, Massachusetts



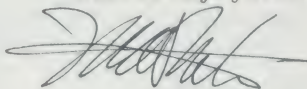
MARCUS A. MCCORISON, *Librarian*

9 February 1965

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for returning the New Hampshire note to us, which arrived safely today. We are pleased that we can by of assistance to you. Thank you also for the reprint of your article on the English coin.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

M.g

February 10, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO Mr. Wm. H. Distin

FROM Eric P. Newman

Dear Mr. Distin:

The mystery of the initials on the New Hampshire reprint has further thickened. I do not blame you for sending me a drawing. I suspect, however, that this is CNH, standing for "Colony of New Hampshire". The two C's are mirrored, back to back, which was a custom in monogramming.

I would like very much to have a Xerox print of one of these backs and the next time you get near a Xerox machine, would you just lay your sheet on it. I find I can use Xerox pictures as they make wonderful illustrations for the catalogue.

Thanks for your continued help.

EPN/atb

P.O.Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Wayne Rich

To

FROM ERIC P. Newman

August 2, 1965

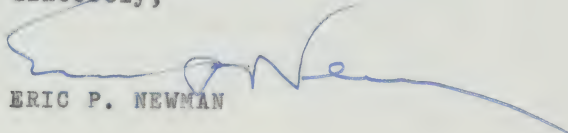
Dear Mr. Rich:

I believe you are going to find out for me what is on the front of the bill which has the enclosed back which you sent me.

I am also sending you a photo copy of a CNH monogram which was used on New Hampshire bills.

Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely,



ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN:m
Enc.

Box 391, Concord, N. H.

Nov. 16, 1965

Mr. Eric Newman
Box 14020, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman,

I apologize for not answering your previous letter but have been trying to get the answers you wanted without too much success. The director of the Historical Society isn't much interested in numismatics or old plates for Colonial Currency. He said he thought he had seen a plate somewhere but couldn't remember where or what was on it. I have difficulty even finding him in, and so far have not been able to determine whether they have an AR back plate or not.

You were right that the picture I sent showing AR imprint was from the back of the 25sh note which is marked counterfeit. I thought it was possible that it could be genuine but became worthless thru depreciation and was marked counterfeit by someone who really meant "Worthless" rather than counterfeit. However, it is possible that the back came from a different note than the front as there seems to be a sort of gauze backing between the front and back.

Summer is very busy for me with my regular work as county 4-H agent but I am working more on numismatics now. I have a new camera for taking colored slides with close-up lenses and plan to take slides of N. H. notes in various museums. I took these at Dartmouth recently including their \$4 Jan. 1776 and a 1742 - 20sh. Also a 1799 Treasury Bill \$161.95

I plan to do Concord, NH, Boston, Worcester, & Springfield, Mass. and ANS and possibly Chase Manhattan Bank. Do you know of other museums with N.H. material either colonial or broken bank notes or Civil War scrip? I would like to make as complete a set of slides as possible.

Do you know of any specimen of 5 pound or 10 pound bonus notes?

What about sight drafts of 1780 -81 etc.? Are they considered numismatic notes?

EG. Mass. \$24 in 120 livres Tournois; Penn. 333 Mexican dollars. Sincerely,
Wayne S. Rich

November 19, 1965

New Hampshire Historical Society
30 Park Street
Concord, New Hampshire

Gentlemen:

I have completed writing a book on the paper money of early America on which the type will be set this winter.

There is one New Hampshire item in your collection which is not clear to me. I have a photograph of the back of a bill containing the mirrored monogram GR (George Rex), and I want to know the nature of the front of the bill, of which I do not have a picture.

Wayne Rich, of Concord, New Hampshire, will be glad to take a picture of the front if you could cooperate with me, or a Xerox would be perfectly satisfactory.

May we have your cooperation in checking this particular item.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/tb

cc
Mr. Wayne Rich



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

BUREAU OF SHIPS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20360

IN REPLY REFER TO

19 July 1966

Dear Mr. Newman;

At the suggestion of Mr. Ben Douglas I am writing you concerning Colonial currency. I have recently seen ~~an~~ ^{an} uncut pair of New Hampshire notes, of 1 shilling and 9 pence. They are dated 1744. The paper is handmade and old. The initial date is April 3, 1742, the second is 1743, and the third is Feb 1744. No signatures, but written vertically across this space is "This Bill not to pass but be returned to Blank". The wording on the bill reads "---- 15 sh shall be equal to 3 pennyweight of ~~coind~~ ^{solid} Silver Troy weight of Sterling Alloy or Gold coin at ye Rate of 4 £ 18 sh per ounce and shall be accepted in all payments and in the Treasury, Portsmouth, Apr 3 1742 By the order of ye General Court or Assembly".

I find no listing of such an issue in Wayne Raymond nor Scott. None are with the Connecticut Historical Society. However, Hesser's article in the August 1964 Numismatist gives the amounts authorized for these years. The pair of notes definately are not a modern copy or reprint. Very little hand made paper was made in this country after 1800.

Have you any information on the existance of such notes? Would John Fard have any information on the subject which you have not?

I was quite envious of you in obtaining Harley Freeman's collection, but I was delighted that it was in the hands of a "Numismatist" rather than with just a collector.

Sincerely,

V. L. Bigsby

Capt. V. L. Bigsby USNR (Ret)

5105 Logan St.,

Washington, D.C. 20028

No 18 notes
H. L. F.

19 July 1966

Dear Mr. Newman;

At the suggestion of Mr. Ben Douglas I am writing you concerning Colonial currency. I have recently seen an uncut pair of New Hampshire notes, of 1 shilling and 9 pence. They are dated 1744. The paper is handmade and old. The initial date is April 3, 1742, the second is 1743, and the third is Feb 1744. No signatures, but written vertically across this space is "This Bill not to pass but be returned to Blank". The wording on the bill reads "--- 15 sh shall be equal to 3 pennyweight of solid Silver Troy weight of Sterling Alloy or Gold coin at ye Rate of 4 £ 18 sh per ounce and shall be so accepted in all payments and in the Treasury, Portsmouth, Apr 3 1742 By the order of ye General Court or Assembly".

I find no listing of such an issue in Wayne Raymond nor Scott. None are with the Connecticut Historical Society. However, Heeber's article in the August 1964 Numismatist gives the amounts authorized for these years. The pair of notes definitely are not a modern copy or reprint. Very little hand made paper was made in this country after 1800.

Have you any information on the existence of such notes? Would John Ford have any information on the subject which you have not?

I was quite envious of you in obtaining Harley Freeman's collection, but I was delighted that it was in the hands of a "Numismatist" rather than with just a collector.

Sincerely,

Capt. V. L. Bigsby USNR (Ret)
5105 Logan St.,
Washington, D.C. 20028

*This copy is easier to read
than the original
V. L. B.*

July 25, 1966

Capt. V.L. Bigsby
5105 Logan St.
Washington, D. C. 20028

Dear Captain Bigsby:

I was very pleased to receive your note of
July 19, 1966.

I am enclosing a photocopy of the portion of my
book relating to the issue you have in question. My book
will be out later this year, as the type is set.

I believe that the denominations of the second
note is 6d instead of 9d. The probability is that the un-
signed pair are genuine and not reprints. There was an ex-
tensive counterfeiting of the issue and sample test sheets
were furnished to officials.

If the two items can be Xeroxed, I would appre-
ciate seeing them and will gladly mention them in my book
if the information can be obtained immediately.

If they are for sale and you do not buy them,
I would be interested in an opportunity to acquire them.

In any event, please let me hear from you,
promptly, as to whether you can get a Xerox of the pair for
me.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

BUREAU OF SHIPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20360

IN REPLY REFER TO

29 JULY 1966

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for your reply for information of the 1744 New Hampshire notes. You are correct. On checking my notes I see that it is a 6 pence and not a 9 pence. This pair of notes belongs to Mr. Gilbert Zeller, 849 Central Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33701. I wrote Mr. Zeller today and requested him to have a Xerox made and forward it to you as soon as possible.

If your book is anywhere near as good as the sample, I will be first on the list to obtain it. I am sure that Mr. Freeman will be gratified with the results. I am well aware of the work involved in chasing down the data. My efforts at the Library of Congress were almost blanks. Books they were supposed to have were not on the shelves, and a little checking revealed that some had disappeared over fifteen years ago. Ben Douglas' pricing will make it much more realistic than Hooper's.

Thank you again for the information.

Sincerely,

V. L. B. B. B.

Capt. V. L. B. B. B. (Ret)
5105 Logan St.,
Washington, D.C. 20028

August 8, 1966

Mr. Gil Zeller
849 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701

Dear Mr. Zeller:

You were very nice to send me a Xerox of the pair of New Hampshire notes which you have.

So far as I can tell from my study of these pictures and the historical background, I feel that there is no question about their being genuine. If they are ever offered for sale we would appreciate being advised.

The type is already set for the book and the illustrations, already arranged, included a signed specimen of the issue you have. I am putting a signal in the book that unsigned notes exist on your particular denominations but cannot very well give you a credit line. Naturally, I have given credit to the many people who have helped me with respect to research and who have turned over collections to me for study but I just could not include those who own particular items.

Thank you, very much, for your cooperation, and if we ever have occasion to publish your item separately you will certainly be given full credit. We will then of course need a better picture as the Xerox machine used did not do your bills justice.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/stb

A to I Coins

PHONE 898-0616

GIL ZELLER



849 CENTRAL AVENUE
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA 33701

11/4/66

Dear Mr. Shafer,

In regards to our conversation in Washington, D.C., I am sending you a proof and copy of my proof New Hampshire notes as promised. Thought you may be able to get a better copy off the proof, if the print isn't satisfactory. I would appreciate having the proof returned after it has served its purpose.

I obtained this note in 1963 from an early A.N.A. member who was a collector and retired dealer. He does

of nob. want his name
publicized. He had obtained
it years before from an
estate collection.

I have researched this
note, but find no reference to
it. Even my "rag-picked"
friends have been stymied.
I believe this note to be
unique. Any information
you can obtain on this note
would be appreciated. When
you have completed your
article, I would like to
have an autographed
copy for my library.

Let me know if you
plan to do any further

research on Cuban paper,
as I will be glad to give
you a listing, or prints,
or any notes that I have.

I enjoyed our meeting
in Washington and hope
to see you again in
the near future.

Sincerely
Hil Zeller

November 14, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman
P.O.Box 14020
St. Louis , Mo. 63178

Dear Eric:

Thanks ever so much for sending me the counterfeit Continental note. I am absolutely delighted with it and will always treasure it as a very significant part of my meager collection.

I returned to Racine safely - obviously - and secured your paper money in the company vault that very night. It will be given maximum "Bressett" protection until it is returned to you.

Both Kay and I think that the quotation from the Boston "Evening Post" will make an excellent addition to the Paper Money book. It is very apropos and meaningful. By all means use it.

Sincerely,

WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY



Kenneth E. Bressett
Numismatic Editor

KEB:ca

P.S. The enclosed photograph was submitted to us by Mr. Zeller, who feels that the notes are originals and unlisted. I don't believe this at all, but feel that a direct answer from you would be much more authoritative. Would you be kind enough to drop the man a line and set him straight.

I have already briefly acknowledged Mr. Zeller's letter, told him you would write, and returned the negatives (proof) to him. Thanks.

ENC: Photo
Copy of Mr. Zeller's letter

November 14, 1966

Mr. Gil Zeller
849 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Fla. 33701

Dear Mr. Zeller:

Thank you for sending your photograph of the unusual New Hampshire notes. I believe these are not original specimens but are reprints from the original plates which are probably still preserved in the New Hampshire Historical Society. If the notes are on very thin paper, then we can be quite certain that this is the case. I base my contention on the fact that this seems to be an uncut pair, that is, neither numbered nor signed. The hand-written notation is also quite significant: "This Bill not to Pass but be returned a Blank."

I forwarded the picture to Eric Newman, who is presently authoring a book on this subject. I regard him as the most competent authority in this field, and have asked him to give you his opinion on the notes.

Thank you for your interest and for contacting us.

Sincerely,

WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

Kenneth E. Bressett
Numismatic Editor

KEB:ca

ENC:Photo

cc: Mr. Eric P. Newman✓

November 23, 1966

Mr. Gil Zeller
849 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mr. Zeller:

Whitman Publishing Company asked me to give you my opinion on the pair of New Hampshire notes which you have.

I already had given you my opinion that they appeared genuine and this, of course, is subject to the examination of the paper on which they are printed. I also told you we would be interested in acquiring them if they were offered for sale.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

cc
Mr. Kenneth Bressett

A to I Coins

PHONE 898-0616

GIL ZELLER



849 CENTRAL AVENUE

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

11/25/66

Dear Mr. Newman,

In regards to your letter dated Nov. 23rd, on my New Hampshire notes, the photo copy was requested by Mr. Neil Shafer.

Capt. Bigsby brought Mr. Shafer to my bourse table at the Maine show to see these notes. Mr. Shafer asked me if I would send him a photo copy so he could write an article for the Journal. I sent the photo addressed

4 to Mr. Shafer as requested.
Now it was received by
Ken Bressett, I don't
know. To my knowledge
Mr. Shafer has never
received the copy I sent
addressed to him.

I wrote Mr. Bressett
and asked him to give
Mr. Shafer my letter &
photo which I had sent
him. I told Mr. Bressett
you had a Zerop copy
of these notes, and we
had corresponded on them
previously.

3/ I hope this will
explain the mix-up
on the correspondence.
Thanks anyway for your
letter. I am a
numismatist as well as
a dealer. I am
more interested in
learning the history and
background of these notes,
than I am in selling
them. Thanks again

Sincerely,
Lil Zeller

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

PROVINCE

1s

1s

This
Bill of One Shilling
 due to y^e Possessor thereof
 from the Province of
New Hampshire shall
 be equal to Three Penny Weight of
 coin'd Silver Troy w^t of Sterling
 Alloy or Gold coin at y^e Rate of
 Four Pounds Eighteen Shillings p^r
 ounce and shall be so accepted in
 all Payments and in **THE**
Treasury **Portsmouth**
 April the 3^d 1742 By Order
 of y^e General Court or
 Assembly

L

L



Feb. 1744

1743

*This Bill
 not to pass
 but be
 returned a
 Blank*

Committee

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

PROVINCE

6

6

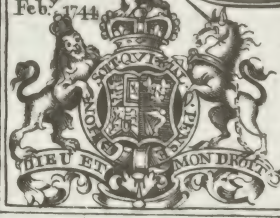
This
Bill of Six Pence
 due to y^e Possessor thereof from
 y^e Province of **New Hampshire**
 shall be equal to One Penny weight
 and Twelve Grains of coin'd Silver
 Troy w^t of Sterling Alloy or Gold
 Coin at y^e Rate of Four Pounds Eight
 teen Shillings p^r Ounce and shall be
 so accepted in all Payments and in
 y^e **Treasury** **PORTSMOUTH**
 Apr. 3^d 1742 By Order of the
 General Court
 or Assembly

Pence

L

Pence

L



Feb. 1744

1743

*This Bill not
 to pass but
 be returned
 a Blank*

Committee

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
NO. 18
This
Bill of One Shilling

due to y^e Possessor thereof
from the Province of
New Hampshire shall
be equal to Three Penny Weight of
coined Silver Troy wt. of Sterling
Alloy or Gold coin at y^e Rate of
Four Pounds Eighteen Shillings per
ounce and shall be so accepted in
all Payments and in THE
Treasury Portsmouth
April 3 1742 By Order
of y^e General Court or
Assembly

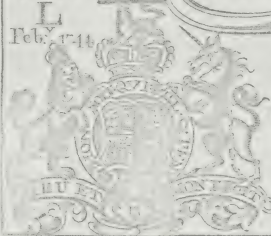
1743
This Bill
not to pass
but be
retained in
Blank

Committee

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
NO. 6
This
Bill of Six Pence

due to y^e Possessor thereof from
y^e Province of New Hampshire
shall be equal to One Penny weight
and Twelve Grains of coined Silver
Troy wt. of Sterling Alloy or Gold
Coin at y^e Rate of Four Pounds Eight
teen Shillings per Ounce and shall be
so accepted in all Payments and in
y^e Treasury PORTSMOUTH
Apr 3 1742 By Order of the
General Court or
Assembly

Pence
L
Feb. 1744

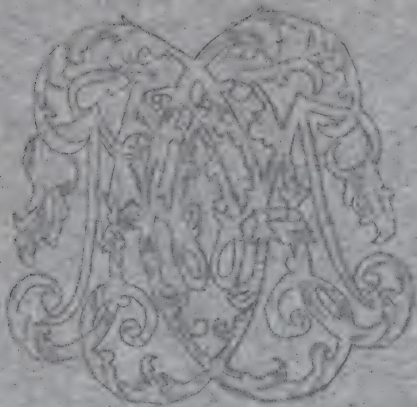


1743
This Bill not
to pass but
be retained
in Blank

Committee

Hel Zeller
St Petersburg
Fla

Hel Zeller
St Petersburg
Fla



*this is a GR
monogram*



THE NONAGON



FALL - 1964

NEW HAMPSHIRE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

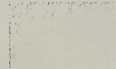
NH
~~25th~~

25th

1734

July Aug 1946

C C V



Jan 1962

N. H. representative April 17 37 related May 2 1940 3 1/2 ft.
in Phillips book Portsmouth 1 1/2 ft.
4/1/37 not related ——— 3 sh 5 sh all 10 sh An Angel

For Hist of New Hamp Colonial paper money.

See A McF Davis

Hist of Currency of Mass Bay 1901

The Paper Currency of New Hampshire
in pp 260-274

G. J. Bulloch Essays on the Monetary History of the U.S.

More later soh

Richard T. Hooley
Financial History of Colonial New Hampshire
The Numismatist Vol 77 August, Sept, 1964

Harvard 1962

Gerrit N. H. notes ^{posted} Phillips book

3 of	8/24/75	repayable	12/20/77	} note variation
2 of	4/3/75	repayable	12/20/80	
2 of	11/3/75	repayable	12/20/82	

~~12/20/82~~

Vol 6 p 641

New Hampshire

Jan 13, 1758

Ctfs brought in

40 s

6 s

2/6

probably
Feb 1744

Does Mass Hist have a
554 1734 NH
Merchant Natl

Peny
Cart amount of

NH 1/26/76 + 7/3/76

the #1 and #2 have no
mottos.

Check N H

Boyd

Does over print on 1717 usual No overprint
have 1714 on the 155 or 255 Nothing on back
does it have 1722 on low + high denoms.

~~Mass 1760~~

Bangs & Co Auction March 25, 1879

Catalogued by C. H. Bechtel

Describes New Hampshire reprints as follows:

4/1/1737 2 3 5 10 sh, £1, £2, £3, £5

4/3/1755 long notes 6d, 1sh, 3sh, 3sh 9d, 5sh, 7sh 6d,

4/3/55 Wide notes 10, 15, 30 sh, £3.

6/20/1775 1, 6, 20, 40 sh.

continued items in Phillips book

NH represents

Crown Point Apr 3, 1755 related June 1, 1756 long - etc

3 sh 9d	5 sh	7 sh 6d	1 sh	6d	3 sh
equal to	equal to	"	"	"	"
15 sh	20 sh	30 sh	4 sh	2 sh	12 sh
old tenor	old tenor	old tenor	old tenor	OT	OT
flaming duck	bird on wing	dove with young in beak	rabbit	squirrel	cooter

different type of design same of ^{Crown point} Apr 3, 1755 related Jan 1, 1756 and June 1 (1756)

3 sh = 12 sh OT → Pelicans	{ ⁱⁿ 2 sh top oval
10 sh = 40 sh OT → Fox	
15 sh = 60 sh OT → beaver	
30 sh = 6 sh OT → deer	

^{indented}
NH represents

June 20, 1775 issue date

Payment date Dec 20, 177-

1 sh,
6 sh
40 sh
20 sh

Notes Re Cal. Paper for EPN + BMD

①

H.H.

7/25/75 BMD 6/64 35h. Fair \$45 Suggest changing
Grades + Prices on this and following Issues based upon
BMD 6/64 - Blue Ridge Sale - my experience, etc. keep in
mind that when this is off the press & for sale
BMD list will be about 2 yrs old

	FAIR	VG	FINE
7/25/75 - all	50	80	95
8/24/75 "	70	95	125
11/3/75 "	50	80	95

THIS APPLIES
TO THE
ENTIRE BOOK

{ EPN MAY HAVE INFO AS TO ACTUAL RARITIES OF SOME
DENOMINATIONS - DUE DATE VARIETIES + SIGNATURES, ETC.
WHICH ~~WILL~~ MIGHT MAKE SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES.
IT SEEMS LOGICAL THAT LOWER DENOMINATIONS SAW
MORE USE & CONSEQUENTLY MAY BE MUCH RARER }

1/26/76 - NEVER SAW ONE OF THESE - UNPRICED O.K. ^{I GUESS}

6/28/76 Seems OK AS IS

7/3/76 Unpriced - OK Never saw one

1777 - " " " " "

4/29/80 I think this is too low, I wouldn't sell at

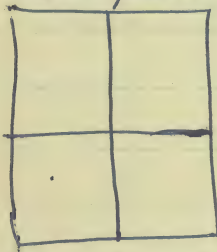
these prices - Suggest ^G 20 ^F 30 ^{VF} 50 ~~IF UNCANCELLED = DOUBLE~~

NH. May 20, 1717

1 shilling boar
 1 shilling 6 pence BEAR
 4 shillings 6 pence ANIMAL WITH LONG NECK ^{COULD THIS BE A CAME?} (NOT GIRAFFE)
 25 shillings DOUBLE HEADED BIRD NEXT TO DATES.

15 shilling FISH
 30 shillings DEER NEXT TO DATES.
 £3 10 shillings Pine Tree
 £4 Indian

Back plate



Is this monogram
 AR
 or
 GR

Ford Museum 1963

NH sheets May 1717 ~~reprints~~ ~~May 1717~~ ~~May 1717~~ ~~May 1717~~

May 20, 1717

Related

1722
1723
1724
1725
1726
1727
1728

7th	or 8th
30th	15th

reprint

175th	51
250	136

May 17, 1717

related

1714
1717
1722
24
25
26
27
28

HND	HND
CNH	GNH

These were named
monograms apparently
Colony of New Hampshire

This was for
the high plate
I believe

~~The original dating was May 20, 1711~~
~~and was changed to 1717 in due course~~

and 1710 resume
The 1709 issue, ^{and 1710 resume} + the early 1711 ^{redistribution} ~~issue~~
may have been an older type than the
plates above. The 1709 issue was embargoed
near the end of the year, ~~thus the May 1711~~
~~date seems to be~~ ~~it came then possibly.~~

New Hampshire

Am Antiqu Soc
Mar 61

N.H. May 20, 1717 side dating {1714, 1717, 1722, 1724
lonely front + back. {1725, 1726, 1727

12/25/34 2sh, 7sh, 10sh

1sh	4/3/42	redated	1743	Feb 1744	beautiful
2sh 6d	4/3/42	"	"	—	"
6sh	"	"	"	Feb 1744	beautiful
40sh	"	"	"	—	holes

35 = $\frac{1}{5}$ ~~6/1/55~~ signed nice 4/3/55 redated 6/1/56

6/28/76 printed typeset 5d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 15d, 1sh 2sh 4sh

New Hampshire Pictures

1709	None			
1717	None			
1717-14	None			
1717-17	15sh	Boyd	✓	
1717 white 17m	£4	Boyd	✓	
1717 red 17m	1sh	Am. Anty	✓	✓
1717 1729	£3 10.	EPN-Ford	✓	✓
1734	7sh	Mell	✓	✓
1737	5sh	EPN	✓	
1737-1740	£5	Douglas	✓	
1742	None			
1742-3	40s	Boyd	✓	✓
1742-4	1s	Boyd	✓	
1755 lye	10s	Boyd	✓	
1755-5 sm	6d	Boyd	✓	
1755-Jan 56	None			
1755 June 56 lye	£3	Boyd	✓	
1755-6 sm	None	None	✓	
1759	None			
Mar 1760	2/6	Boyd	✓	
Jan 1761	6d	EPN	✓	
May 1761	10s	EPN	✓	
Jan 1762	1s	NH Hist	✓	
July 1762	None			
Jan 1763	None			
1775 June	40s	EPN	✓	
July 1775	3s	Cohen	✓	
Aug 1775	£3	Doug	✓	
Nov 1775 am	3s	NYPatht	✓	
Nov 1775 lye	30s	EPN	✓	
Jan 1776	5	Boyd	✓	✓
June 1776	4s	Doughy	✓	
July 1776	#6	EPN	✓	
1777	£5	EPN	✓	
1780	£5	EPN	✓	✓

NH pictures

- ~~1711~~ ~~AP Boardplate~~ ~~For AP~~ ~~For~~
- 1717 Boyd (Get margin on back) Name
- 1722 Boyd (Get margin on back) ~~Name~~ GR
- 1727 Am Antq Have it Back Have it
- 1729 NH Hist Soc Have it
- 1734 EPN
- 1737 Mass Historical 2 shell
- 42-1743 EPN or Boyd 405 Have Xerox ~~No back~~ ~~405 has back~~
- 42-1744 Boyd 2/6 or 15 or 6 (backs) No back
- 1755 Boyd large signed 105
Boyd Small signed 305
- 1756 Am Antq or Boyd signed
- Mar 1, 1760 Boyd Have Xerox
- 1761 EPN (Taken)
- 1/1/1762 N.H. Hist (Taken)
- 6/20/75 EPN
- 7/25/75 Boyd or Am Antq ~~Small~~
- 8/24/75 EPN (Taken)
- 11/3/75 Small Boyd NY Public Mass Hist
Large EPN (Taken)
- 1/26/76 Boyd #1 #2 #5
- 6/28/76 EPN
- 7/3/76 EPN (Taken)
- 1777 EPN
- 4/29/80 EPN

New Hampshire

Scott N.Y.

1717-1729 £4 p 76, 77

1742-1744 20s p 78

1742-1744 2/6 p. 78

Scott Conn

4/3/42 redated Feb 1744 2/6 p 127, p 123, plate ~~XX~~, 124

4/3/42 redated 1744 £2 p 127, p 123, p. 97, 104, 136

~~4/3/42 redated 1744 £5 p 127~~

4/3/42 redated 44 1sh p 127

4/3/42 redated 44 6sh p 148, 123, 124

5/20/17 15sh p 25, 26

~~4/3/42~~ 1742 (Feb 44) 20sh Plate XL1

5/20/17 redated 1729 25sh p. 63, 65, 66

5/20/17 redated 1729 £4 p 108

possibly one of the 1744 £8 p 120, 126 (£2 N.T.)

5/20/17 3sh Plate XI, p. 31

Scott N.H.
1755-6 15sh p 24 illustrated
1727 £3 10s p. 8, 9
April 1743 40s p 24 illustrated
1729 25s p 10

Scott R.I.
1743 £8 p 39

44 40s p 27
44 6s p 27
44 2/6s p 107

~~4/3/42 redated 1744 £5 p 127~~

N. H. NUMISMATICS

by Wayne S. Rich

The scanty literature on New Hampshire numismatics is deceptive as to the quantity of material which may be included under this heading. It is hoped that this will be the first of a series of articles which will bring together some published information which is not readily available to many numismatists, correct some errors and omissions in such information, and add much new information on such subjects as Civil War script issued by banks and merchants, various tokens, medals and store cards, etc. on which no information has been published. Much assistance is needed to make this information as complete and accurate as possible, and to that end it is urged that anyone who owns, knows of, or hears rumors of the existence of such material as N. H. broken bank notes, script, tokens, medals, or store cards report the same to your editor. Since much of present Vermont was at one time considered part of New Hampshire, including 129 towns which were granted charters by Governor Benning Wentworth 1749-1764, we might include items from this area, but will refrain from doing so. Grants including the present New Hampshire were made in 1622 and first settler arrived in 1623. The name "New Hampshire" first appeared in 1629 when Capt. John Mason of Hampshire, England, separated his claim from that of Sir Ferdinando Gorges and obtained a separate grant from the Plymouth Company which he called New Hampshire. Numismatics of this period would probably include wampum, rifle balls, etc. as well as various foreign coins such as English, French, Spanish, etc.

Chapter 1 - New Hampshire Colonial Notes

Public opinion regarding paper money blew hot and cold in the colonies. The difficulty in obtaining coin, which soon went overseas to pay for needed supplies, made urgent the need for a circulating currency. Although thousands of notes were issued in several series between 1717 and 1780, comparatively few can be found today. Data on these issues is listed below as available to me at this time.

1. May 20, 1717* Only one seen is 25 shilling at N. H. Hist. Soc. (*) This and other issues with asterisk (*) listed in Wayne Raymond Standard Paper Money Catalog as very rare and seldom obtainable.

The 25 shilling note has simple scrollwork across top like pen flourishes. Then "No. (324) Twenty-five Shillings". Next "This Indented Bill of Twenty-five shillings due from the Province of New Hampshire in New England to ye Possessor thereof shall be in value equal to money and shall accordingly be accepted by ye Treasurer and Receivers Subordinate to him in all Publick Payments & for any ---- (torn) any time in ye treasury. Portsmouth: the Twentieth of May Anno 1717 By Order of the General Assembly." Coat of arms at left bottom. Signatures in center Teco Atkinson, Josh Peirce, B. Niberdie? Two headed eagle right of signatures. At right edge dates one above the other with com*-tee between 4th and 5th dates: 1714, 1717, 1722, 1724, -- 1725, 1726, 1727, 1729. This note is marked "counterfeit" several times in manuscript. However, this may have merely meant "worthless". Reverse has large monogram with thistle blossom above and tree below. Size about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches tall.

The Mass. Historical Society index lists the following denominations (unsigned) in their collection: 15 shilling; 30 shilling; 3 pounds - 10 shilling; and 4 pounds. (Hope to see these some day.) No doubt other denominations were issued and information on them can be published later.

(to be continued)

NEW HAMPSHIRE NUMISMATICS

Chapter 1 - N.H. Colonial Notes (continued)

2. Issue of Dec. 25, 1734*. Notes are about 4 inches wide by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall and have scroll designs and sailing ship on reverse with signature of Hunking Wentworth below. (Illustrations inside front cover are slightly reduced in size) Obverses have frame around top half with scrollwork at top, double line at sides, and double line with curves at bottom of frame. Below frame at left is tree in frame with "Beneficio Commercii" and three signatures. Among those found on various notes are J. Rindge, Josh Pierce, J. Downing, A. Wiggin, S. Smith, Hen. Sherburne, Geo. Jaffrey, and Theo Atkinson. Inside frame at top is "PROVINCE OF N. HAMPSHIRE" Below is No. _____ with denomination on either side. Then "We Promise Jointly and Severally to pay to Hunking Wentworth of Portsmo. or order the sum of one shilling on the 25th day of Decr. which will be in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Six in Silver or Gold at the then Currnt. price or in passable bills of Credit on the Prov. of N. Hamp; Massachts; Rhode Island or Connecticut Col; with Interest at one pr Cent pr Ann. from the date here of being for Value Recd; as Witness our hands the 25th of Decr. AD 1734.

12

12

MASS. HISTORICAL SOC., AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOC., AND N. H. HISTORICAL SOC. all have 2, 7, and 10 shilling notes of this issue as well as the 12 pence. (1 shilling)

The issue of "Merchants Notes" described above resulted from Royal Governor Belcher's insistence that N.H. and Mass. comply with British orders that no paper money be issued by these colonies. Prominent citizens of N.H. and some from Mass. formed a company which proposed issue of 25,000 pounds in these notes to relieve the critical shortage of currency. The issue was opposed by many prominent Boston merchants including John Hancock and Massachusetts passed legislation prohibiting circulation of these notes. However, the Lords of Trade in England did not allow this act to stand on the ground that the notes were emitted "by a set of private men, who according to our information are of the best estates and rank in New Hampshire" and who had entered "into the Association for issueing Promisory Notes or Bills bearing an interest of 1%, which notes no man is oblided to accept in payment, having in themselves no currency in law, but are left to stand or fall according to the credit of the signers, and may be taken or refused at pleasure." (1) However, it appears that the signers soon refused to accept these notes at par value and "the N.H. paper money bubble died a natural death in its infancy". (2) Only 6000£ issued which would have been 6000 of each denomination.

(1) Colonial Currency Reprints, Vol. 3, Page 361

(2) Co " " " Vol. 4, Page 123

3. Issue dated Apr. 1, 1737* - 3 shilling, 5 shilling, (a crown), 2 shilling, and 1 Angel or ten shillings exist in sheets which appear to be reprints, with each sheet containing four notes, one of each denomination. These notes are slightly narrower and taller than the previous issue, they have a fancy border at the top about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Next is the denomination and space for the number in fancy frames. Wording (for 3 shilling) is "This Bill of Thirty-Six Pence Due from the Province of New Hampshire in New England to the Possessor thereof shall be in value equal to money and shall be accordingly accepted by the Treasurer and Receivers subordinate to him in all publick payments and for any Stock at any time in the Treasury Portsmouth April the 1st Anno 1737. By order of the General ASSEMBLY." A fancy frame encloses the above wording and below is a Coat of Arms at the left, "COMMITTEE" vertically at the right, and three lines for signatures between. (Right half of reprint sheet above is illustrated inside front cover)

FALL MEETING AT PEASE
VERY SUCCESSFULANNUAL MEETING AND CONVENTION
APRIL 25-26, NASHUA

The Fall meeting of New Hampshire Numismatic Association at Pease A.F.B. September 29 was very successful with over 125 in attendance. Maurice Gould's talk was most interesting, and the auction went very well with Auctioneer True Glidden selling quality material at good prices.

Several members brought trading material and there were a few exhibits. Dave Stenstrom had everything arranged so that members were admitted with no delay upon presentation of NHNA membership card.

MEMBERSHIP

New Hampshire Numismatic Association has over 400 members in less than a year. Where else can you get so much for only \$1.00? You get free admission to both days of the annual meeting and convention, a free Fall meeting with good speaker, plus a seasonal bulletin. Dues are on a calendar year basis and 1964 membership cards are now available from Treasurer, John Statkum, 32 Vine Street, Nashua, N.H. Make your check payable to N.H. Numismatic Association and send it now to insure you don't miss out on further convention announcements, bulletins, etc. Junior membership for those under 18 on January 1, 1964 is only 50¢. Many members enjoy their hobby as a family and are all members of N.H.N.A. It seems like a good idea.

*		*
*	1964 DUES ARE DUE	*
*		*
*	Juniors 50¢ Others \$1.00	*
*		*
*	Send now to --	*
*		*
*	John J. Statkum	*
*		*
*	32 Vine Street, Nashua, N. H.	*
*		*

The second annual meeting and convention of N.H. Numismatic Association will be held on Daniel Webster Highway (Route 3) on April 25 and 26.

Nashua Coin Club's offer to sponsor this meeting was accepted by the N.H.N.A. Directors at a meeting December 8 at the Nashua Armory. Much progress was made at this on-the-spot meeting. Donald Pickering, Nashua President, was named General Chairman, with our Treasurer, John Statkum as assistant.

Bourse Chairman, Omar Soucy and assistant Norman Caron plan for more than 40 bourse tables. It is expected that this number will be soon sold out. See brochure enclosed for rates and other information.

Auction chairman James Stiff, Nashua, is well qualified to handle this important phase of the meeting. Material must be in his hands by March 25 for cataloging and the auction material will be listed in the next issue of the NONAGON for mail bids as well as information of those attending the meeting. This arrangement plus a separate room for the auction should make the auction a real success. Don't forget to get your material to Jim on time. (See brochure for more details.)

Exhibits are often the weakest part of any convention. Five attractive trophies plus ribbons and certificates are offered as awards in the various classes. The scorecard is designed to give everyone a fair chance, since rarity or completeness are of little importance. See brochure for details. An entry blank is also enclosed.

Plan now to participate in all phases of our second annual meeting, April 25-26 in the Nashua Amory. You'll be glad you did.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NUMISMATICS

Chapter 1 - N. H. Colonial Notes (continued)

4. Issue dated Aug. 7, 1740.* (1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, and 5 pound notes exist in sheets which likewise appear to be reprints, with each sheet containing 4 notes, one of each denomination.) These notes are quite similar to the last issue, and in fact include the April 1, 1737 date, but have the Aug. 7, 1740 date below the frame in addition. They lack the fancy half inch border at the top, but enclose the denomination in a fancy oval, except on the One Pound note, where the frame has a wide scroll design at top and denomination is inside the frame. Values are given as 20 shillings, 40 shillings, 60 shillings, and 100 shillings within the frames. (One pound and three pound notes are shown inside cover.)

5. Issue dated April 3, 1742.* (Reverses of 40 shillings, 20 shillings, 10 shillings, and 7 shillings-six pence exist in sheets which appear to be reprints, with each sheet containing 4 notes, one of each denomination.) It appears that the earlier issues were now devalued to the extent that these notes were issued on the basis that one new shilling was worth four of the old shillings, since each note gives values in "Old Tenor" of four times the new denomination. Notes are smaller than last two issues, about 4 x 5 inches. The old and new values are given inside, or inside and below fancy scrollwork designs which leave a considerable portion of the note blank around the edges. The reprints show only year of date.

On genuine 10 shilling note - reverse is same as in sheets described above. Obverse has "Province of New Hampshire" mingled with fancy scrollwork at top. Below this in corners a cherub's head is on each side, with "10" below, "S" just inside these on each side, and TEN SHILLINGS in center. "This Bill of Ten Shillings due to ye possessor thereof from ye Province of New Hampshire shall be equal to one ounce ten pennyweight of coin'd silver troy weight of sterling alloy or Gold Coin at ye rate of Four Pounds Eighteen Shillings per ounce and shall be accepted in all payments and in ye treasury Portsmouth; Apr. 3, 1742 By order of the General Court or Assembly" Scrollwork border at sides curves in below above and between ends is a tree in fancy frame with Feb. 1744 at base inside frame, and 1743 below frame. At left is No. with L below and at right a space for the number in frame and L below. Below and to each side is "10 s". At bottom left is coat of arms, bottom right "Committee" vertically, with space between for signatures.

Photographs at N. H. Hist. Soc. (obtained from A.N.S. I believe) 40 shillings: "Province of NEW Hampshire" mingled with scrollwork at top. Equalled six ounces of coined silver; otherwise wording similar to 10 shilling above. Tree at bottom does not have the 1744 date at base but has 1743 outside frame. At left of frame is NO. and space for number is at right. Below are signatures; And. Wiggin, Geo. Jaffrey, and Hen Sherburne. Another specimen unsigned on front has "Nathl Harvey" on back. Photos of back and front matched by irregular outlines. M.H.S. and A.A.S. have the 40 and 20 sh. notes. N.H.H.S. has the 10 sh. note, but 7½ sh. has not been seen. (Reprint of reverse is shown inside cover.) Four smaller denominations of this issue have been seen: 6 shillings, 2 shillings-6 pence; 1 shilling, and six pence. These, no doubt, made up a second plate. I believe the backs of these were plain.

(to be continued)

1964 ANNUAL MEETING AND CONVENTION WILL
BE OUTSTANDING EVENT

Every indication points to an outstanding convention at Nashua, April 25 and 26, says chairman Donald Pickering.

The bourse committee reports 44 tables reserved. Possibly a few more can be accommodated but the present number is quite satisfactory. All New England states, New York, Maryland, South Carolina, and Canada are represented.

Exhibits chairman Frank Cookson reports some outstanding exhibits including a Coin from Every Country in the World; Panama complete; Gold and Silver Types; Presidential Medals; Columbian Exposition Medals; Small U.S. notes; Ancient China and Near East; Moneys of Thailand; etc. More may be accepted but allotted space is mostly taken. Send your entry soon to insure a chance at the fine trophies. Address 22 Wheaton Drive, Nashua, N. H.

Auction material is late coming in although quality material has been promised. It must be submitted in advance for listing to James Stiff, 19 Stark St., Nashua, N. H.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

Friday, April 24

6:30 P.M. Security Room open
National Guard Armory, R.3, South, Nashua

Saturday, April 25

10 A.M. Open to public
Exhibits & Bourse (no satchel dealing)

3:30 P.M. Auction

P.M. Business Meeting

9 P.M. Close for night

Sunday, April 26

12 Noon Open to public

4 P.M. Exhibits released

6 P.M. Convention closes.

Complete brochure and exhibit entry forms available on request to Wayne Rich, 36 Warren St., Concord, N. H.

MEMBERS ASKED TO COOPERATE FOR
N.H.N.A. DIRECTORY

Interest in a directory of N.H.N.A. members prompted development of the enclosed questionnaire. Successful accomplishment of this objective requires the cooperation of individual members. Please complete the questionnaire soon and forward to Dr. Henry J. Robbins, 97 Chestnut St., Portsmouth, N. H.

A printed directory with listing of clubs and meeting dates, with other pertinent facts, as well as individual member's interests, will involve considerable expense. A limited number of advertisements may be accepted to help defray the cost. Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to support this project with a paid advertisement.

Your suggestions are invited as to other material which might be included in the directory. We will try to carry out your suggestions to the extent practical. May we have your wholehearted cooperation.

NEW COIN CLUB ORGANIZED

The Eastern Slope Regional Coin Club organized Feb. 3, 1964, with Norman Barnes, Center Conway, President. Meetings are second Monday of each month at N. Conway Community Center at 8 P.M.

See last bulletin for other club schedules.

Jim Morin, LPH Inc., 19 Stark St., Manchester, N. H. has drawn up a Constitution and By-Laws for a Manchester Coin Club with dues \$1 per year. Good job Jim! What are we waiting for?

Thanks to Bill Prince for addressing this issue of NONAGON.

SEND 1964 N.H.N.A. DUES NOW (\$1.00) TO
JOHN J. STATKUM, 32 VINE ST., NASHUA

NEW HAMPSHIRE NUMISMATICS

Chapter 1 - N. H. Colonial Notes (continued)

(Inside cover shows photo of 1742 issue note described in previous installment, plus examples of reprints from both sheets of 1755 issue described below. August and September issues of the Numismatist have an article on "Financial History of Colonial New Hampshire" which is interesting, with illustrations of all notes in the small sheet of 1755 reprints.)

6. Issue dated Apr. 3, 17⁵5.*

Reprints of this issue similar to others mentioned above occur in two sheets. One sheet is composed of six notes, each about $5 \frac{3}{8}$ long by $2 \frac{3}{8}$ inches high. A frame around each one about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide has denomination in space at top, as "Old Tenor". For example, the six pence has "2/s O. T." at top. "6 d" is above "Crown Point" at each end of top line, with "Province of New Hampshire (No.)" in center. Next is "This bill of Six Pence equal to one thirtieth of a Spanish milled Dollar carrying the Interest of one per cent pr an; shall be reciev'd into the Treasury of the Province of New Hampshire in all Publick Payments, Portsmouth april ye third 1755 - By order of the General Assembly" Below at left is lower part of tree with castle at left and field at right. At right is squirrel on branch of tree with "committee" vertically at right of tree. At bottom "Crown Point" is on each side with 6 d above, and between is a blank line with June 1 at left end and 1756 at right end. Two other lines above this provide spaces for the other two signatures. 6d in MHS, also reprints.

Other denominations in this sheet are similar style with squirrel replaced by bird on branch on 5 shillings, $1\frac{1}{3}$ Spanish milled dollar, 20/s O.T. (date on middle line), game cock on mound on 3 shilling, one fifth Spanish dollar, 12/s O.T. rabbit on one shilling, one fifteenth of a Spanish dollar, $\frac{4}{5}$ s O.T. bird flying on 3 shilling, 9 pence, one fourth Spanish dollar, 15/s O.T. bird on mound with spray in beak on 7 shilling, 6 pence, $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish dollar, 30/s O.T.

The latter denomination with center missing is in N. H. Historical Society with signatures: Peter -----, Hen. -----, Theo -----.

Notes in the second sheet are $5 \frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall. Frames are not bordered by straight lines as in the other sheet but are composed of scrollwork resembling leaves and shells. On the 10 shilling, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Spanish milled dollar, 40/s O. T. there is a fox at the top with the Old Tenor denomination. Wording corresponds to that on the 6 pence note above but the tree has no castle or field behind it and the birds, etc. are missing from lower right.

Fifteen shilling, one Spanish Milled Dollar, 60/s O.T. has an unnatural looking squirrel at top, standing on four legs with tail straight behind. Thirty shillings, two Spanish Milled dollars, 6 pounds O. T. has a stag at top. The three pounds, four Spanish milled dollars, 12 pounds O. T. has what appears to be wings of a bird at top. All these have Crown Point on them and the June 1 1756 date in addition to the April third 1755 date.*

6a. June 1, 1756* It appears from above evidence that the listing of this date by Wayte Raymond is probably an error, due to the two dates on above issue.

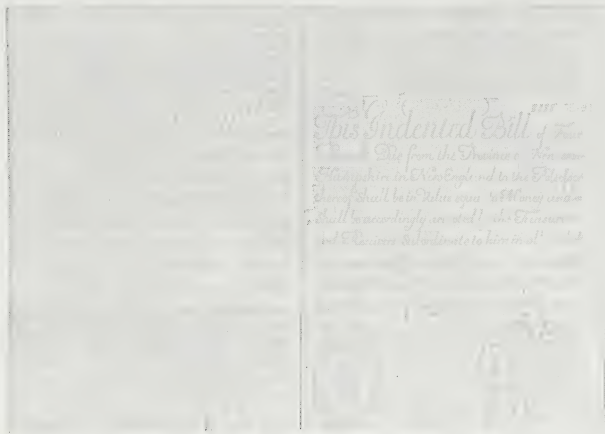
*An issue of 30,000 pounds was authorized in 1755 to finance expedition against French fort at Crown Point, New York, on Lake Champlain.

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EXPLORATION of the Granite state began in 1603, when Martin Pring sailed up the Piscataqua river, but the first description of the area within the present boundaries of New Hampshire was given by Capt. John Smith, who in 1614 skirted the northeast coast from Penobscot bay to Cape Cod. In 1623, the first settlements on the mainland were made by David Thomson at Odiorne's Point, near Ports-

mouth, a portion of the state remained ungranted and unsettled until the English conquest of Canada in 1760. As soon as peace assured tranquility to the settlers, a tide of immigration set in along the Connecticut river and its tributaries.

Mention has been made in previous studies of other colonies using warehouse receipts, most all forms of farm produce, mortgages on land, and even



No. 1

mouth, and by the Hiltons at Dover Point, where the first town government was set up in 1633.

During the ensuing years the colony grew slowly, as only the most rugged pioneers could endure the hardships that were their daily lot. For 42 years, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, although retaining separate legislative assemblies, continued under the authority of a common executive. Not until 1741 was a separation effected between the colonies north and south of the Merrimac.

Of all the New England colonies, New Hampshire suffered most from the French and Indian wars. Her settlements were feeble and her territory most exposed to invasion by the savages. Virtually all of the north-

silver plate as a basis of credit to facilitate overseas trade and domestic commerce. Britain's restraining measures on the colonists' efforts to expand trade were to plague the settlers until the Revolution.

Every effort to alleviate the scarcity of specie by the use of legal tender notes, or bills of credit, was deemed unlawful in the house of commons. Having a standard medium of exchange that operated smoothly, it was difficult to understand the outcry from the colonies for some small measure of relief. British merchants were willing to accept warehouse receipts but the balance of payment was demanded in cash, which was a simple manifestation of the mercantile theory in action. Economic traffic

1709. The new tenor notes were struck to help finance a joint land and sea venture against Canada, which ended in failure.

Again, in 1712, £1,000 was issued to replace the old and worn notes of the preceding issue, and an additional £500 was added in new currency, to aid in financing various expeditions. By the treaty of Utrecht, England's claims to the Hudson Bay country, Newfoundland, and Acadia were recognized, and the French, Dutch, and Spanish islands of the West Indies were thrown open to English and colonial trade. Thus considerable impetus was given to enlarging the unsavory three-cornered trade—molasses, rum, and slaves.

The steadily increasing amount of bills in circulation again was expanded, in 1715, by the amount of £1,200, following the general pattern of the times. As New Hampshire's economy was relatively static, it was impossible to meet the retirement date payments. Worn notes had to be replaced, and the gradual drain of the bills to neighboring colonies for goods purchased generated a steady pressure for expansion of the circulating medium.

So again, in 1716, £1,500 was re-issued, which was the amount of the annual taxes received. The extreme rarity of the early notes, issued in rather small amounts, as well as the confusion and lack of technical information regarding them, can be noted in the following observations made by the noted authority, Harley L. Freeman: "Now, if these (issues) all used the same plates with possible over-dates, I am not sure, for again I have few records of notes existing, but the earliest note I have a record of is a 15 shilling note of May 20, 1717, from the Chapman collection. However, it also has the date 1714 engraved on the note, so it may have been from new plates for the May 20, 1714, issue, and then over-dated later. In that case, the 1715 and 1716 issues probably used the new plates. Furthermore, the note for 15 shillings probably is a raised denomination from 1 shilling. Chapman also had a £4 note with the date May 20, 1717, and then the over-date of 1722, but no signs of 1714 date on this note, which further complicates the picture."

The accompanying illustration of an uncut pair of two notes of the 1717 issue for £3 10s and £4 show

several over-dates as mentioned: 1722, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, and 1729. Such evidence would indicate the plates were used again and again to eliminate expenses necessary in engraving new plates for each emission (No. 1).

About 1719, small groups of hardy settlers from Scotland and Ireland built their sturdy log huts along the Merrimac river, near present day Manchester. From these rustic cabins came such patriots as Robert Rogers, John Stark, and Daniel Webster. Naturally there were those who were loyal to the crown, and it was reported that Lt. Gov. John Wentworth, grandfather of the colony's governor during the Revolution, reported to the lords of trade that Bostonians were building a thousand ton ship to trade in contraband with Portugal and Spain. By his complaints to England, he thus became one of the instigators of the War of Jenkins' Ear. The reported size of the ship was a baseless exaggeration. Massachusetts continued to turn a deaf ear to repeated pleas of New Hampshire for assistance in strengthening her shaky economy. Wentworth in turn was endeavoring to cause trouble in Boston.

Benning Wentworth was born in Portsmouth, July 24, 1696, and died there October 14, 1770. Graduated from Harvard in 1715, he became a merchant and was appointed king's councillor in 1734. In 1741, when New Hampshire was made a separate province, he became its governor, continuing in office until 1767, when he resigned. He was authorized by the crown to grant patents on unoccupied lands, and in 1749 began making grants on the west side of the Connecticut river, in what now is southern Vermont. These grants were considered by the colonial government of New York as being within its domain. As Gov. Wentworth stoutly maintained his authority for some time, the collision regarding the Hampshire grants, so famous in Vermont's history, ensued. Wentworth was accustomed to exacting rather heavy fees for his grants of land, accumulating a large personal estate in the process. In all of his grants, he stipulated the reservation of a lot upon which an Episcopal church was to be erected. The town of Bennington was named in his honor. Following his resignation as governor, he gave the Dartmouth college 500 acres of land, on which the college buildings were erected.

was strictly a one-way street.

There was some justification for this firm British policy. About 1559, during a period when England was suffering from the wretched effects of her own debased coinage, a study of existing conditions led to the pronouncement of what became known as Gresham's law—that bad money will displace good money in a community where the so-called bad money can be used to discharge obligations. Manifestly, if one specie of coin contained greater value than another, both having equal debt-paying power, the inferior would be parted with first and put into circulation. In obligations outside the country, however, the superior pieces would be employed, thus leading to their exportation. In the long run, natural and basic laws of economics will prevail, regardless of the false value that may be placed upon the money by rulers, kings, or governments endeavoring to establish fictitious values on the circulating medium. Such unsound measures can be forced upon the local citizens but not into the channels of international trade. An ounce of pure gold maintains a constant value in transactions abroad, even though it may have an inflated value at home.

Thus the rise of a strong mercantile group in England exerted great pressure on the home government, and demanded colonial merchants pay in specie for goods sent overseas. Strong representation in parliament resulted in dictatorial economic policies during the colonial era in America. The paper notes printed by the colonies over approximately 80 years could not be accepted in the counting-houses of England's merchants with no security behind the notes to maintain a stable value. Credit is contingent upon reserves of specie and bullion deposited by the nations participating in international trade. It was all too clear that such did not exist in America. Some credit was given for a few products sent to England, but in such limited quantity that it was impossible to build up any reserves to facilitate foreign trade.

So scarce was specie in the early days of this northern province that in 1705 the total amount taken in by the treasury was insufficient to pay the governor's salary. Frantic attempts to borrow funds from Massachusetts were of no avail, and so, in 1709, as a last resort, the colonial

government was obliged to issue its own paper money totaling £3,000, and the following year an additional £2,500.

Between 1675 and 1762, the people of New Hampshire participated in six wars against the French and Indians covering a period of 33 years. Closely bound to the fortunes of Massachusetts, the hardy northern pioneers were obligated to make additional sacrifices by providing men, supplies, and funds for their common protection.

Massachusetts, in 1690, was the first colony to emit paper money, and by the time New Hampshire made her first official issue May 20, 1717, Massachusetts had created seven emissions, New York had four issues circulating and Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Connecticut had come to embrace the supposed benefits of fiat currency. Primarily, these early issues were to provide pay for soldiers, their clothing, arms, and food.

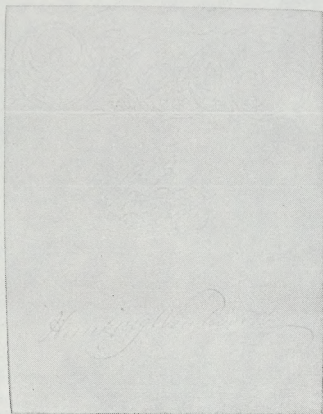
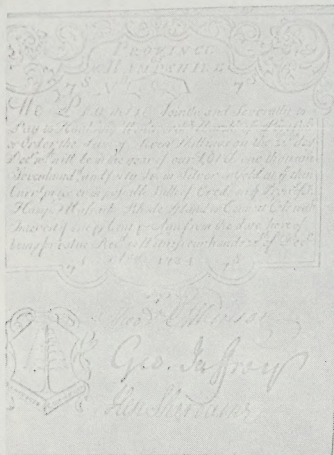
For many years the history of New Hampshire is little else than a record of strife and contention on all sides. During the final phase of King Philip's war, the suffering along the provincial frontier was very great. Assistance to repel Indian raids was too far removed to be of much benefit. During the wars of William, Anne, and George, the villages of this northern colony were laid waste.

But, in the precarious intervals of peace, the spirits of the people revived and the hardy settlers returned to their burned farms to begin anew the struggle for existence. Out of these trials and conflicts came that sturdy and resolute race of pioneers who bore such a heroic part in the contests of later years. With them, the humble cabin, perhaps 14 by 16 feet, in the frozen woods under a desolate winter sky, was a cheerful home. A completely different scene from that of 18th century Portsmouth, where a citizen might observe in one day as many as 16 vessels either casting anchor or hoisting sail in their conduct of foreign or coast-wise trade. Great pines from the backwoods were trimmed down for the British navy, and until New Hampshire began supplying them, Britain, as Pepys noted, feared for her sea supremacy because of lack of good sticks for her ships.

An emission of currency totaling \$4,000 was made in 1711 of which half was a replacement for the bills of

The gradual depreciation of the currency continued to pinch the economy on all sides. Gov. Belcher complained of it in connection with his salary. He stated that in 1730-1731, the premium on silver was 250; in 1732 it rose to 270; by 1733 it stood at 300; and by 1739 it had soared to 425. This illustrated note of December 25, 1734, is a private issue, whereby the signers PROMISE JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY TO PAY M. HUNTING WENTWORTH, MERCHANT OF PORTSMOUTH, THE SUM OF 7 SHILLINGS, etc., signed by the

Another signer of this note, Thomas Atkinson, graduated from Harvard in 1718, and at various times was representative in the assembly, naval officer, sheriff, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, colonel of the militia, collector of customs, secretary of the colony, chief judge of the Superior court, and a member of the council. In 1775 a committee of the provincial congress requested him to deliver all records and papers in the secretary's office, which he refused to do, it being "against his oath and honor." On a



No. 2

three individuals, and then indorsed on the reverse by Wentworth. The exact reason underlying the issuance of these notes is not known. This issue is the only early example of notes being printed on both sides. Signers of this specimen were Thomas Atkinson, George Jaffrey, and Henry Sherburne (No. 2).

Mark Hunting Wentworth was a son of the aforementioned John Wentworth and father of Sir John Wentworth, the last royal governor of New Hampshire. He was a merchant and had the agency for procuring spars for the royal navy. He took an active part in politics and was a member of the council. He enjoyed a highly honorable reputation, reportedly was charitable and kind, and amassed a considerable fortune. He died in 1795.

second visit, the committee, without heeding his objections, took possession of the documents of his office, except the volumes then in the hands of Gov. Wentworth. Congress, by a resolution of July 7, 1775, voted that Atkinson should be held accountable to the people for the missing books. He died in 1779, at the age of 82. He bequeathed £200 sterling to the Episcopal church of Portsmouth, the interest of which he directed to be spent for bread and distributed to the poor of the parish on Sundays. His wishes were carried out until 1859, a period of 80 years. He was a man of wealth and probably owned more silver plate than any other individual in New Hampshire. The town of Atkinson was named in his honor.

To be continued

An Exact TABLE, To bring Old Tenor into Lawful Money.

WHEREAS by an ACT of this Province, entitled, *An ACT for ascertaining the Value of our Silver and Gold, and English Half-Pence and Farthings, and the Rates at which they shall pass for the future in this Province, among other Things it is enacted, That from and after the first Day of August, in this present Year 1765—That*

One Guinea shall be valued at — 28/ 6d.
An English Crown, — — — 6/ 6d.
An Half Crown at — — — 3/ 6d.
An English Shilling at — — — 1/ 6d.
An English Six Pence at — — — 6/ 6d.
A Spanish Mill'd Dollar at — — — 6/ 6d.

And the Half, Quarter and other less Pieces of the same Coin in the same Proportion.

A Double Johannes — — — £. 4. 10/ 6d.
A Single Johannes at — — — £. 2. 10/ 6d.
A Moldore at — — — £. 1. 10/ 6d.
A Pistole, full weight at — — — £. 1. 2/ 6d.
Three English Farthings. — — — 0 0 3d.

English half Pence in Proportion.

And all ACCOUNTS shall be kept and regulated accordingly, or they shall not be allowed or admitted to be produced in evidence for the Recovery of any Sum demanded in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record within this Province.

All former Debts and Contracts to be discharged by the said Coin at the Value of the Debt, &c. when contracted: Therefore the following TABLE may be serviceable,

O.T. L. Mo.	O.T. L. Mo.	O.T. L. Mo.	O.T. L. Money.
s. d. in d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
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